

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Forward electrohydrodynamic ink-jet printing of optical microlenses on microfluidic devices.

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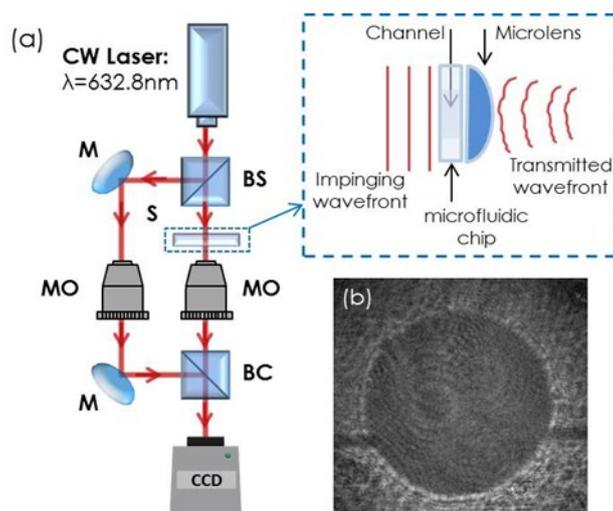


Figure S1. Interferometric set-up adopted to characterize the lens optical properties. (a) Mach-Zehnder interferometer. The beam emitted by a Continuous Wave (CW) laser with wavelength $\lambda=632.8\text{nm}$ is first split in two parts, constituting the reference and the object arm of the interferometer. Both encounters a 5x microscope objective on their path toward the sensor (a 1024x1024 CCD camera with pixel pitch $\Delta x=\Delta y=4.4\mu\text{m}$). The object beam is directed toward the object, namely the microfluidic chip where a sample micro-lens is deposited, and then recombines to the reference in the acquisition plane in order to produce an interference pattern, i.e. the digital hologram. M: Mirror. BS: Beam Splitter. BC: Beam Combiner. MO: Microscope Objective. S: Sample plane. (b) Recorded Digital Hologram.

Polynomial order	Name	Shape	a/λ	Abs(a_p/a_5) [%]
P=1	constant term	1	28.9	/
P=2	x-tilt	$\rho\cos\theta$	-0.38	2.75
P=3	y-tilt	$\rho\sin\theta$	1.64	12.0
P=4	astigmatism	$\rho^2\cos 2\theta$	0.12	0.86
P=5	defocus	$2\rho^2-1$	-13.7	100
P=6	astigmatism	$\rho^2\sin 2\theta$	0.28	2.04
P=7	trefoil	$\rho^3\cos 3\theta$	-0.07	0.50
P=8	coma, x axis	$(3\rho^3-2\rho)\cos\theta$	-0.29	2.15
P=9	coma, y axis	$(3\rho^3-2\rho)\sin\theta$	-0.12	0.87

P=10	trefoil	$\rho^3\sin 3\theta$	0.03	0.26
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Table S1. The first ten Zernike radial functions, their common names and the corresponding coefficients.